

NEW YORK HERALD.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broadway
street—First Class—CITY OF NEW YORK.NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway, opposite New York
Hotel—KINGDOM OF THE FANTASY—THE FANTASY.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway—STREETS OF NEW
YORK.GERMAN THEATRE, 43 and 47 Bowery—THE
HUNGARIAN MARSHES; OR, THE RICH HEIRESS.STRENGTH HALL, Fourteenth street—HAROLD'S GREAT
ATTEMPT.DOWDNEY'S HALL, 50 Broadway—PROFESSOR HART
WITH HIS MIRACLES—THE HEAD IN THE AIR.SANTO DOMINGO MINISTERS, 55 Broadway, opposite
the New York Hotel—THE FANTASY—THE FANTASY.KELLY & LEON'S MINISTERS, 20 Broadway, opposite
the New York Hotel—THE FANTASY—THE FANTASY.FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West
Twenty-fourth street—GRIFIN & GRIMM'S MINISTERS.TENTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, 201 Broadway—THE
VOCALIST—THE VOCALIST.CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, at
McDonald's Hall, 42 Broadway—A VARIETY OF LIGHT
AND LAUGHABLE ENTERTAINMENTS.MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn—
THE NEW LEASE.ROBERTSON'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn—ETHIOPIAN
MINISTERS, BALLETS AND BREVETTES—THE BLACK
CROW.CLINTON HALL, Astor place—DR. HERRARD'S
FANTASY—THE FANTASY.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway—
HEAD AND HIGHER PART OF THE HUMAN BODY.DERBY'S NEW ART ROOMS, 94 Broadway—GRAND
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—ROSA BONHEUR'S HOME PAIR.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, February 27, 1867.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

By the Atlantic cable we have a news report dated
yesterday evening, February 26.Mr. Disraeli has withdrawn the Derby reform "resolutions"
from the House of Commons and intimated that the Cabinet will propose a reform bill. The North
American confederation bill has passed the House of
Lords. The act suspending the habeas corpus is continued
in Ireland. Captain McCafferty, a prominent
Irish-American Fenian, has been arrested in Dublin.
Earl Russell "condemns" the United States government
for "pleading" for the Fenians. The King of Prussia
is to be declared Emperor of Germany. The Italian
elections are, so far, adverse to the Risorgimento.Consolidated gold at 91 for money in London. United
States five-twenty notes are at 75½ in London and 77½ in
Frankfort. The Liverpool cotton market was irregular
and decidedly downward; middling uplands closed at
13½d. — decline.Our special European correspondence by steamship,
dated in Cork, Dublin and London, contains matter of
very great importance, forming as it does a current
narrative of the progress of the popular movement, Fenian
and reform, progressing in England and Ireland to the
14th of February.From Cork and Dublin we are informed of the first
sols accomplished by the Fenians in the "rising" in
Kerry, which is shown very clearly to have been part
of a comprehensive movement masterfully considered and
directed to follow an attack on Chester Castle, England.
The Fenians, who are described in the latest report from
Chester as "well officered and under complete control,"
moved rapidly from that city across the Channel and
arrived at Dublin in fighting trim in small parties. The
news from Chester having been flashed by the telegraph
to Dublin Castle, the authorities, recovering from
an exciting shock, disposed the city police force in
such manner as the quays that the
men were captured in groups as the vessels were being
swung to their moorings. The Fenians thus arrested
had evidently no knowledge of the betrayal of their
secret in England. They accepted the consequences,
however, in a very cool manner. The names of those
arrested are published in our columns.We also report the proceedings had in the Court of
Oyer and Terminer, Dublin, at the arraignment and
indictment of Stephen J. Meany and other Fenians
charged under the treason-felony act. The English
government expects that Mr. Meany will, in his defence,
make "startling revelations" concerning and against
James Stephens.Our special correspondent in London furnishes a very
animated report of the scene witnessed during the
progress of the great outdoor reform procession through the
streets of that city on the 11th instant, placing, at the
same moment, the exact position of the British people
towards the government in a clear point of view.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday John D. Defrees, of Indiana,
was elected temporary chairman. Several bills of a
personal nature were introduced, and the bill to amend the act
relative to the navy, which provides who shall be the
ranking officer, etc., was reported from the committee.
The House amendments to the bill giving extra compensation
to the civil employees of the government were
concurred in. The House bill establishing a department
of education was taken up, but pending its consideration
the morning hour expired, and the Army Appropriation
bill was taken up. An amendment directing
the disbandment of rebel militia organizations
was adopted, and the bill was passed.
Mr. Chandler, after vainly trying to have the Niagara
Ship Canal bill taken up, gave notice that he should at
an early day present a bill for the construction of such
a canal by the government, and not by a corporation,
and have it free to the navigation of the world. The
Compensation Interest bill was called up but postponed
until to-day, and the Senate took a recess.
In the evening session a bill relative to courts martial was
passed. Its provisions will be found in our
congressional proceedings. Several other matters of minor
importance were disposed of and the Senate adjourned.In the House the report of the Westworth Committee
on alleged bribery and corruption with the President
was read, and the committee was discharged from the
further consideration of the subject. There was no testimony
reflecting on the integrity of the President, or
the members. A committee of conference was called on
the disagreeing votes on the resolution relative to the
payment of claims to loyal persons. The Fortification
bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, the
enacting clause was stricken out, and on being again
considered in Committee of the Whole the bill was finally
reported with several amendments and passed. A lengthy
debate ensued on the joint resolution for the removal
of the Naval Academy at Annapolis and Mr. Schenck's
substitute therefor, and both were rejected. The House
then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill
amendments to the Tariff bill, and while the bill was
being read by the Clerk, a recess was taken. On re-
assembling, the Tariff bill was again considered, and
twenty out of its two hundred and seventy-five amend-
ments were disposed of, when the House adjourned.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday a bill providing for a Niagara
ship canal was introduced. The bill to establish a Board
of Public Works was made a special order for Friday.
Bills authorizing the Christopher Street Croton Water
works, amending the act relative to Protestant Episcopal
public schools in New York, and making an appropriation
for the payment of the principal and interest of the
land debt were ordered to a third reading.In the Assembly several communications were pre-
sented, among them the annual report of the State
Engineer and the report of the Metropolitan Police Com-
missioners relative to prostitution in the city of New
York. The Constitutional Convention bill was discussed
at some length and made the special order for to-day.

THE CITY.

A lecture was delivered last evening in the Brooklyn
Academy of Music by Wm. Lloyd Garrison, on the im-
pending question. The lecture reviewed the rebel-lion constitution of the Southern States and attributed
their distasteful condition to the President, whom he de-
nounced in the severest terms, and whose impeachment
and removal he demanded from Congress. The lecture
was received with much satisfaction by the large as-
sistance present on the occasion.Professor Louis Agassiz delivered the last of his series
of lectures under the auspices of the "Association for
the Advancement of Science and Art," at Cooper Insti-
tute last evening. His subject was "The Monkeys and
the Native Inhabitants of South America." The audi-
ence was very large and comprised many of the most
intelligent and respectable citizens of the city. The re-
marks of Professor Agassiz were listened to with close
attention, as they were characterized by a large acqui-
sance with the subject on which he discussed, and were
presented in a pleasing and popular form. A full report
of the lecture is published in this issue of the HERALD.An interesting lecture was delivered last evening by
General John Cochrane in the Union Reformed Dutch
church, Sixth avenue, on the "Elements of National
Prosperity." Several selections of appropriate music
were pleasingly rendered by the choir. The lecture was
well attended.The vestry of the Church of the Resurrection, of this
city, have sold their church and parsonage in Thirty-fifth
street for the handsome sum of \$38,000, and intend
building further up town.The funeral of Archdeacon McCarron, late pastor of St.
Mary's parish, took place yesterday. Father Quinn, of
St. Peter's church, pronounced the eulogy, and the
remains were interred in the vaults of St. Patrick's
Cathedral.In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday John
Kane was put upon his trial before Judge Ingraham for
a jury for murder in the first degree, the charge against
him being that he caused the death of Mary Sanford,
who died from the result of burns received at a fire in a
tenement house on Thirty-first street and Second avenue,
which fire, it is alleged, was maliciously occasioned by
the prisoner, who owned the premises in question. The
case occupied the whole day and will be resumed this
morning.Reiny Browne, assistant engineer on board the steamer
Havens, was brought before Commissioner Osborn yester-
day on a charge of having caused the death of a fire-
man named John Shaffer, while on the voyage from
New York to New Orleans. Evidence was given to show
that deceased died from heat and exhaustion, and the
Commissioner ordered the defendant to be discharged
on his own recognizances.The case of Ross & Co., tobaccoists, of Fulton street,
who are charged with having rendered false and fraudulent
returns of their sales and manufactures to the
Collector of Internal Revenue, was up again for hearing
yesterday before Commissioner Osborn. The defendants
bring up in some papers in their defence, the examina-
tion was again adjourned.On the morning of the Court of Common Pleas yester-
day morning Mr. Tracy, on behalf of the Bar of New
York, presented to that Court a life size portrait of Judge
Daly. The painting was accepted on behalf of the Court
by Judge Brady, who responded to the presentation ad-
dressing the Bar in a few appropriate remarks. The
proceedings were entered upon the minutes, so that the
portrait will remain the property of the Court.Judge Russell sentenced Charles B. Manual yesterday
in the General Sessions to be executed on the 10th of
April next, for the murder of Henry Schlessor, of which
he was convicted during the term. A large number of
cases were disposed of during the day.The stock market was dull yesterday. Gold was
strong, and closed at 139½. A 7½.The tariff and financial bills pending in Congress on the
tariff and financial bills tends to perpetuate or at least
protract the unsettled condition of commercial affairs,
hitherto mentioned in the commercial review of the
HERALD; and the prevailing situation of affairs
is full as unsettled and uncertain as ever.Though the Thirty-ninth Congress is nearly over,
yet there is as yet no certainty that any
of the important questions having a direct bearing upon
finance and trade will be settled, and it is quite gen-
erally feared that these questions may be left for the next
Congress to determine and pass upon. The new Tariff
bill is condemned without stint by the mercantile com-
munity, and the opinion is general that it would diminish
rather than increase the revenue. A hope begins to be
entertained that it may be defeated after all, although it
is taken for granted that the duties will heretofore be
higher on nearly everything than they now are. Still
a bill could scarcely be formed which would be more
objectionable than that now before Congress. Cotton was
dull and lower yesterday under cable news quoting a fur-
ther reduction to 13½d. a 13½d. in Liverpool. Bread-
stuffs were dull and drooping. Provisions quiet but
unchanged. Naval stores were moderately active. Gro-
ceries quiet but very firm. Petroleum was dull and
heavy. Whiskey was nominal, and wool was dull and
drooping.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our special despatches from Zacatecas, by way of New
Orleans, give further particulars concerning the capture of
that place by Miramon, the narrow escape of Juarez, and
the defeat of Miramon by Escobedo at Arzacatlan. The
imperial garrison at Colima capitulated to Corona on the
24th inst. The capture of the Tehuantepec was officially
reported. Juarez had arrived at San Luis. The pri-
soners Ortega and Hozol had also arrived there. Gue-
ranjo was captured by the liberals on the 27th ultimo.
Marquez had captured the city of Zamora, in Michoacan.
General Grant favors the Reconstruction bill.A most atrocious murder was committed at New Mar-
ket, N. J., on Monday night at midnight, the victim be-
ing Mrs. Mary Ellen Coriell, wife of Dr. Lester Wallace
Coriell, of that place. The alleged murderer, who was
yesterday committed for trial by a Coroner's jury, was
the servant girl of the family, named Bridget Dugan.The Pennsylvania State Temperance Convention met
at Harrisburg yesterday, over two hundred delegates
being in attendance. Governor Geary was appointed
temporary chairman, and in his speech said that he had
never used intoxicating liquors, either in the war or
during his recent gubernatorial career. He also said
that he had been informed that General Grant had de-
termined to identify himself with the cause. Resolutions
were adopted favoring a prohibitory liquor law,
and appointing a committee to address the people.The New York State Convention of the Fenian
Brotherhood of the Roberts persuasion are in secret
session at Ulster.In the Ohio House of Representatives yesterday a
resolution to strike the word "white" from the constitution
was lost by a vote of 26 yeas to 50 nays.The Tennessee Legislature has adopted the gold stand-
ard in the payment of members.

The Illinois Legislature will adjourn on Thursday.

A large Union nominating convention was held in
Frankfort, Ky., yesterday. Colonel Sidney M. Barnes,
Colonel of a federal regiment during the war, was nomi-
nated for Governor, and five other soldiers for important
offices.William Brown, of Nicholasville, has been nominated
by the Unionists of Kentucky to represent the Seventh
district in Congress.The resignation of Governor Swann, of Maryland, and
the installation of Lieutenant Governor Cox into his vacated
position, which was to have taken place yesterday
at Annapolis, has been postponed, and it is now said
that Governor Swann will decline the reappointment to
which he was recently elected.A woman named Wells stirred herself in a man's ap-
parel yesterday in Newark, N. J., and undertook to
thrust a Mrs. Miller, when Mrs. Wells, her husband,
came along and, discovering a man beating a woman,
interfered and gave his wife a sound whipping before he
discovered who she was.Martin W. Bates, a boy nineteen years of age, was
hanged at Burlington, Kansas, on the 26th inst., for the
murder of Abel Bailey.A man attempted to obtain admission to Sursum yester-
day by pretending to be his brother, just from Texas,
but the guards did not believe him, and admission was
denied.CURIOUS SPECULATIONS AND REMOVALS ABOUT
PACIFIC MAIL STOCK.—The extraordinary decline
of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's stock has caused a
great deal of speculation among stock
operators. From what we learn it is
probable that there will be some rich develop-
ments soon about a certain combination and
pool, through which the stock was to be ma-
nipulated and worked off the hands of these
parties and upon the public, as well as how
certain individuals in the combination cheated
the rest by secretly selling stock contrary to
agreement. It is also said that some of these
ingenious operators have been fearfully bitten
and that a smash up among them is expected.
We wait for further developments.Political Reconstruction.—The Impending
Crisis in Connecticut.We live in wonderful times. The march of
ideas is carrying everything before it. It is
the momentum of a heavy railway train de-
scending one of those long sweeps of the Al-
leghenies, and the cry is "Clear the track!"
The patriarch Noah, the builder of the original
Great Eastern, the chosen vessel of the Lord—
old Noah, who lived six hundred years before
the flood, who sailed his big ship over the
flood, and who survived three hundred and
fifty years after the flood—passed, we dare say,
through a small experience in the progress of
ideas compared with that, for instance, of
William Lloyd Garrison or Wendell Phillips.
The ancient patriarch, it is true, passed
through a great deluge of water, but Garri-
son and Phillips have passed through a deluge
of fire, the most terrible in the world's his-
tory, and they still live.Only look at it. In October, 1835, a female
anti-slavery society was riotously broken up
in Boston by a collection of conservatives de-
scribed as "gentlemen of property and stand-
ing;" and Mr. Garrison, who went to the meet-
ing to deliver an address, after attempting to
conceal himself in a carpenter's shop from the
fury of the mob, was captured, had his
clothes torn off and was dragged through the
streets with a rope around his neck.And for what? For preaching in Boston
negro emancipation. Cotton, then,
was king, even among the Puritans. Still later in the day, in New
York, the famous democratic Empire Club an-
nually set apart a contingent fund for the
reception of the abolitionist Phillips with a
welcome of rotten eggs. Now, mark the
change. Garrison is hailed as a public be-
nefactor everywhere. He has had a jubilee in
Charleston. He is the object of a fifty thou-
sand dollar subscription fund; and as for Phil-
lips, if he now becomes comparatively tame in
his philippics it is because he misses the in-
spiration of Captain Rynders and his shower
of eggs. Are not these among the wonders
wrought in Israel in these latter days?Who can tell what next is coming? With
the country turned upside down and inside
out there is no telling what may come to the
surface. In the work of political reconstruction
the materials at hand must be used. Thus
our hard set democracy in our last November
election were compelled to take a new depar-
ture. At Chicago they were headed by the
banker Belmont and his coach and six; two
years later, in New York, the ex-pounder of
Yankee Sullivan, the banker Morrissey (two
and kenno) is called to the rescue. He
pays his way and goes into Congress, but
his friend Hoffman, of the old democratic pat-
tern, is left in the lurch. He was not suffi-
ciently reconstructed, like Morrissey, to win.
He was, in fact, behind the drift of events and
the spirit of the age. He was still running the
old goat-cart of the Dred Scott decision against
the steam engine of emancipation, and so
Hoffman was capsize, while Morrissey is
hailed as the new democratic champion for
the bolt in Congress against the mighty Ben
Butler.Profiting from this example of a new experi-
ment to meet the new order of things, the rad-
icals of Connecticut have struck upon a still
bolder adventure. They have made the ir-
repressible P. T. Barnum, the living embodiment
of Yankee notions, their champion and their
new platform, against Wm. H. Barnum, an old
fogey, famous only for those old-fashioned vir-
tues of times gone by and for his well earned
success in the iron business. But he and all
the other Barnums must give way to The Bar-
num, as all the O'Donoghues stand back
in the presence of The O'Donoghue. And
what are Garrison and Phillips com-
pared with this Barnum? Men of one
idea against a man of ten thousand
ideas. Take, for example, twenty-five years
of the career of Phillips and twenty-five years
of the career of Phillips and twenty-five years
of the career of Phillips. Phillips begins,
with some silver and gold in his pos-
session, to preach emancipation; Barnum begins
his negotiations for the old American Museum
with nothing but brass; Phillips continues,
year after year out of pocket, harping, like
Paganini, on one string; Barnum plays on a
harp of a thousand strings, and a thousand
different tunes, all in the same key. Yet he,
too, has had all along one grand idea. Old
style people might call it the idea of obtaining
money on false pretences; but it is more
than that. It was the poet's idea of a mermaid
painted on canvass outside the museum and
the dried up head and arms of a monkey
definitely joined to the tail of a codfish inside
the museum; it was a dray load of old bones
transformed into a Greenland whale; it was a
woolly horse from an ash cart changed into a
ferocious nondescript captured by Colonel
Fremonot on the Gila river after a three days'
chase with a squad of dragoons; it was in the
day when Santa Anna was a mighty hero, the
transformation of an article bought, perhaps,
next door, into Santa Anna's wooden leg; it
was in the person of a leprous African, the
living embodiment of the negro turning white,
a point of philanthropy in behalf of Sambo
which Phillips and Garrison have never tried
to reach.Nor does the record of The Barnum stop
here. Sir Philip Jones says that men consti-
tute a State. They are certainly the strength
of a State. In this view, while Barnum has
sought the improvement of the various breeds
of dogs and chickens in his dog shows and
chicken shows, he has also sought the improve-
ment of man, and the white man, in his baby
shows, and has, perhaps, "done the State some
service" in his premiums for the lady honoring
her delighted spouse with the product at one
birth of the best four, the best three or the
best two babies in the market. What a con-
trast in this encouragement of population is
thus presented by Barnum against the original
ruling idea of John Morrisey of pounding the
life out of men for a premium!Against this Barnum and the progressive
radicals what chance has the other Barnum
in Connecticut? None. The other Barnum is
behind the age. The Hon. Ben Wood himself
would stand no chance against the Barnum
who commenced the lottery business "on his
own hook" at sixteen years of age. Behold
also the ground which his platform covers in
the making of the most hideous matters and im-
postures subjects of public gaudification; in
proving by practice how the most belligerent
varieties of creatures may be made "a happy
family;" in producing a living example of the
negro turning white, and in improving "the
white man's government" by premiums on
such revolting mothers blest with the mostbountiful supply of babies. Against this com-
prehensive platform of the one Barnum the other
Barnum can only show a first rate quality of
iron, a good income and a good character as a
man of business and as a citizen. His chances
in the field of politics are gone by. Recon-
struction is the order of the day, and repre-
sentative men of modern ideas and modern
progress, such as Garrison and Phillips, Ben
Butler and old Thad Stevens, John Morrisey
and P. T. Barnum, lead the way. Andy
Johnson is nowhere, Greeley is befogged, and
Thurlow Weed, with his bogus dead body of
Morgan, is laid on the shelf.The impending crisis in Connecticut is be-
tween the two Barnums, and as the issue is
whether this great revolution of modern ideas
shall go on or be stopped, the progressive
Barnum is our ticket. Keep the ball rolling.

The Tide of German Emigration.

The prospects opened to us by foreign emi-
gration this year are of the most cheering
character. According to all appearances the
influx of thrifty, hard working artisans and
laborers will be greater than has ever before
been known in the history of the country.
From Germany alone, as will have been seen
by the letters of our Berlin and Munich cor-
respondents, we may count upon receiving
within the next ten months an addition to our
population of at least one hundred and fifty
thousand. There is no speculation in the
statement for the weekly steamers from Bre-
men and Hamburg, with five or six extra ones,
have all their places secured up to the month
of November. Taking into the account the
further numbers that will be brought over by
sailing vessels and the return steamers that
make extra trips to take visitors to the Paris
Exposition, we may set down the aggregate
from Germany, Belgium and Switzerland in the
period named as at a little short of two hundred
thousand.The causes influencing this immense move-
ment are, first, the conviction that is gradually
spreading among the masses in Germany that
our political troubles are over, and, secondly,
the fear of conscription at home. In Prussia
this latter feeling operates to such an extent
that in some of the villages of the older pro-
vinces a third of their inhabitants will leave in
the spring.Seeing how rapidly these additions to our
population will repair the ravages caused by
the rebellion, and how enormously they will
add to the material wealth of the country, it
should be the policy of our national and State
Legislatures to give every encouragement pos-
sible to the movement. The prompt adoption
of the Congressional plan of reconstruction by
the South, the modification of the present un-
wise and almost prohibitory tariff, and an
avoidance of those fanatical extremes in legi-
slation which war against the ideas and habits
of our adopted citizens, are among the things
that will most conduce to it. We must
dispel any lingering belief that may exist
abroad as to there being a chance of the
revival of civil war among us. We must prove
by a very differently framed tariff from the
present one that we are not behind the rest
of the world in an appreciation of the truths
of political economy; but more especially must
we satisfy those desiring to immigrate that in
seeking freedom of thought and action here
they will not make a poor exchange for the
systems of government under which they have
been living. In other words we must not
allow for fanatical or other objects such an in-
terference with the innocent amusements and
enjoyments to which they have been accus-
tomed as would not be tolerated in their own
country under the most rigid of despotisms.We are emphatic on this latter point, because
the tendency towards Pharisaical legisla-
tion observable in our State legislatures
bears particularly hard upon our Ger-
man fellow citizens. When we con-
sider their habits of sobriety and in-
dustry, their love of open air amusements
and the beneficial effect of their example on
the other foreign elements of our population,
it becomes our duty to protest against restric-
tions which must end by disgusting them with
our institutions and prevent the further in-
flow of immigration from the same quarter. Of all
the foreign nationalities that are absorbed into
our own the Germans make perhaps the best
citizens. In the South, but more particularly
in Texas, they firmly resisted the heresy of
secession and stubbornly refused to take up
arms against the federal government. In all
our principal business centres they are among
the most enterprising and prosperous of our
merchants and business men. Why, then,
should we by foolish enactments seek to op-
pose limits to a tide which is daily strength-
ening and enriching us, and which, if we do
not discourage it, promises to assume still
larger proportions? It is time for us to em-
ancipate ourselves from the fanatical ideas that
have led us into such follies and to endeavor
in our legislation to consult only the dictates
of good sense and of sound Christian morality.

John Westworth's Smelling Committee.

The Smelling Committee appointed some
time since upon motion of Congressman West-
worth, for the purpose of noting out a sup-
posed movement tending to bring about a
harmonious understanding between the Presi-
dent and certain republican members of Con-
gress, made a report yesterday of the result
of their olfactory labors. This report is one
of the curiosities of Congressional literature.
The committee relate how they rooted among
newspaper clips and correspondents and por-
trients to find out whence the bad odor for
which they sought originated, and how certain
correspondents, when called before them, testi-
fied that they had seen certain friends of the
President mysteriously talking with certain
members of Congress, and, believing something
was in the wind, had told these members what
they had heard the President say in relation to
making up friends, and had tried to get up a
meeting, and had spoken to the President on
the subject. The report reads very much like
the observations of the maid-of-all-work, when
gossiping over the wall with the next door
neighbor's servant. "Oh, Sally, if your master
heard my missus says your missus said that
about her wouldn't she be mad?" The com-
mittee wisely conclude not to submit the evi-
dence to Congress, but state that "no testi-
mony has been given reflecting in the least
upon the integrity of the President" or of
any member of Congress, republican or demo-
cratic, and ask to be discharged from the duty
of further smelling.The fact is that the whole matter was
nothing more nor less than a sham manoeuvreof some newspaper correspondents at the
capital to raise a little ready cash. Having
secured the entrée to the White House, they
saw the President and talked with him about
the good thing it would be to come to a har-
monious understanding with Congress. The
President naturally and properly enough
remarked that he would much rather be in
harmony with Congress than in opposition
to that branch of the government. The
correspondents next visited Banks and other
Congressmen, reported to them the President's
remarks, colored and exaggerated to suit
their own purpose, and urged that the mem-
bers should get together and talk the matter
over. A few Congressmen fell into the trap
and held a meeting, and the sharp cor-
respondents, as soon as they got the affair into
this position, immediately wrote out a full
and startling account of the great pending
harmonious arrangement between the Presi-
dent and Congress, and offered it for sale at a
good round price to the leading newspapers.
This is all there is of the affair, and we could
have given its whole history to the Smelling
Committee in less time than was consumed
yesterday in the reading of their report.

British Reform Movement.

In to-day's issue we publish a letter from
our special correspondent giving full details of
the great reform demonstration on the 11th
and the proceedings in the House of Commons
on the same evening. The information it con-
veys, though rendered somewhat old by our
cable telegrams, is still full of interest as
giving the impressions of an intelligent spec-
tator amid the scenes described.Our correspondent, it will be observed, is
not deeply convinced of the sincerity of Mr.
Disraeli or of the party with whom he acts in
the course of apparent concession on which
they have entered. It is impossible, indeed, for
an intelligent observer to come to any other
conclusion. Disraeli, the world has long been
convinced, is more able than honest, more
cunning than consistent—in all things infinitely
more skilled as a theoretical than as a practical
statesman. At the same time we cannot
divest ourselves of the thought that but for
his commanding ability neither in 1859 nor
now could the Tory party have been induced
to listen to proposals of reform. Disraeli is of
yet not of the party with which he acts.
He is a Tory rather by adoption than con-
viction, by deliberate purpose rather than by
unconscious training. The first colors he ex-
hibited when seeking a place in Parliament
were those of the radicals. It is difficult to
believe that he adopted other colors for
any higher or nobler purpose than to win
a position. It is equally
difficult to believe that he adheres to those
colors for any higher or nobler purpose than
to maintain the proud position he has won.
He is not unwilling to serve the party who
have honored him and who acknowledge his
leadership. We can hardly conceive him
guilty of betraying them. He sees, and sees
clearly—more clearly than any of the heredi-
tary aristocracy who compose his rank and
file—that concession is necessary; that nothing
else can save the nobility from utter ruin; and
it is his object to make that concession in such
a shape as shall render it as little injurious,
or rather as highly advantageous, to his party
as possible. It has ever been the opinion of
the Tories that the Reform bill of 1832 was a
bill too exclusively in the interest of the whigs.
Rightly or wrongly, this is a conviction in
which Disraeli professes to share. We can con-
ceive to ourselves the advice which he has uni-
formly given to his friends—"You cannot resist
this powerful current of reform. Resistance,
in fact, is ruin. You must yield if you would
save yourselves. Let us, therefore, make con-
cessions; but let us make them in such a form,
let us so manipulate the franchise by balanc-
ing the votes of the rural population with the
votes in the towns and cities, and by otherwise
introducing the conservative element, that the
concessions shall actually prove to our advan-
tage. This is the game which Disraeli wishes
to play, and to which his aristocratic friends
have become a party. He played it in 1859
and lost. He plays it this time more
cautiously, but whether with greater suc-
cess we must wait to see. There is one
man who knows Disraeli's game and who
greedily watches his every move. Mr.
Gladstone, who trampled on Disraeli's last re-
form bantling with merciless severity, is little
likely to be more tender with this one. The
discussion of the resolutions will occupy the
House, in all likelihood, for a considerable
number of nights. The real tug of war will come
at the close. Whether the debate will result
in a vote of want of confidence and a return
of the liberals to power, or whether, by grudgingly yielding what is demanded, Ministers
will be able to retain their seats and proceed
with the settlement of the question, we shall
not venture to predict.One thing is manifest to all—to Tories and
to liberals alike—that the spirit of the people
is roused and that it must not be trifled with.
The terrific scenes which were witnessed in
1793 in France, and the disastrous results
which then followed the outbreak of outraged
popular feeling, as well as the causes which
led to them, are not yet forgotten in England.Whether as a popular privilege or as a demo-
cratic right, Parliamentary reform must and
will be granted. If Disraeli's artful schemes
do not succeed, the best thing for Lord Derby
and his friends to do in the circumstances will
be to imitate the conduct of the defunct Post-
master General of Germany, the illustrious
Prince of Thum and Taxis—how to stern ne-
cessity, make the best bargain possible and
retire, thankful that worse has not befallen
them.

The Internal Revenue System and Its Abuse.

The committee appointed by Congress in
December last to inquire into any frauds
or evasions of the payment of the internal
revenue duties on distilled spirits, tobacco and
cigars have made their report. They deal
pretty generally with the question, but do not
appear to have given any detailed facts which
might lead to a specific result. They state, for
example, that in New York, Brooklyn and
Philadelphia, over which area their labors ex-
tended, stupendous frauds have been com-
mitted; that in the case of whiskey seven-eighths
of the quantity manufactured pays no tax to
the government, as proved by the fact that
whiskey, which ought to pay two dollars a gal-
lon revenue tax, is openly sold in the market
for one dollar and fifty cents, leaving a fine
profit to the illicit distiller, as the actual cost
of the spirits does not exceed forty cents per
gallon. However, the committee skim over